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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/812,917	03/31/2004	Michael Colin Begg	34-125	5698
23117	7590	06/04/2007	EXAMINER	
NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC			TUGBANG, ANTHONY D	
901 NORTH GLEBE ROAD, 11TH FLOOR			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ARLINGTON, VA 22203			3729	
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
06/04/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/812,917	BEGG, MICHAEL COLIN
	Examiner A. Dexter Tugbang	Art Unit 3729

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 15 May 2007 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:
- a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
 - b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

2. The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

AMENDMENTS

3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
- (a) They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
 - (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
 - (c) They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
 - (d) They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.
- NOTE: _____. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): 112, 2nd paragraph rejection.
6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) will not be entered, or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: None.

Claim(s) objected to: None.

Claim(s) rejected: 1-4, 6 and 7.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: 5 and 8-10.

AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8. The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
10. The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

11. The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:
See Attachment.
12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). _____
13. Other: _____

/A. Dexter Tugbang/
Primary Examiner
Art Unit: 3729

Attachment to Advisory Action

I. Restriction

In the After Final response filed on May 15, 2007, the applicant(s) are again traversing the restriction requirement in that MPEP § 2113 has nothing to do with restriction practice and that Groups I and II do not define different structures. The examiner notes that MPEP § 2113 fully supports the examiner's position in that the final structure of Group II is not dependent upon the process of Group I. The structure of Group II can be made by some other process, other than cutting or punching. So it is not that Groups I and II have different structures, it is that Groups I and II each have *materially different manufacturing processes*. Therefore, the restriction requirement is maintained.

II. Alternative Language

The applicant(s) assert that Claim 4 must be given patentable weight. The examiner reiterates that Claim 4 is not even required. Claim 1 requires "cutting *or* punching" (lines 3-4) not both. Since the limitation of "punching" was selected in Claim 1, the term "cutting" in Claim 1 was not given any patentable weight, and thus, Claim 4 also directed to cutting, was not given any patentable weight. It appears that the applicant(s) would have to recite two different independent claims, one directed to cutting, and the other directed to punching, for patentable weight to be given to both.

III. Preamble

Regarding Claims 1 through 4, the examiner reiterates that the body of these claims after the transitional phrase of "comprising" (line 2 of Claim 1), do not recite anything that has to do with MRIS shim coils. The recitation of "coil pattern" (line 3 of Claim 1) can be any coil pattern

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for any electrical device and not necessarily a coil pattern for a MRIS shim coil. Thus, the preamble does not breath life and meaning into the body of Claims 1 through 4.

IV. 103 Rejections

The applicant(s) assert, for a whole host of reasons, why the combination of references utilized in the Final Rejection (mailed on February 15, 2007) are not obvious. The examiner's position is that these rejections are proper.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In response to applicant's argument that the references have nothing to do with MRIS shim coils, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

The examiner's position is that the references can be combined in the manner applied in the Final Rejection, because each of the applied references solve the very same problems related to manufacturing "coil patterns" as each has associated advantages where one of ordinary skill in the art would look to these advantages.